

KYTMANOV, V.N. (Novosibirsk, ul. 1905 g., 5, kv.1)

Morphology and histochemistry of formed smooth human chorion during the course of normal pregnancy and in hydramnios. Arkh. anat. i embr. 42 no.1:54-59 Ja '62. (MIRA 15:4)

1. Kafedra akusherstva i ginekologii (zav. - prof. S.L.Keylin)  
i kafedra gistologii i embriologii (zav. - prof. M.Ya. Subbotin)  
Novosibirskogo gosudarstvennogo meditsinskogo instituta.  
(CHORION) (AMNION---DISEASES)  
(PREGNANCY)

RYTMANOVA, G.P.

U. transformation of isohemagglutinins in umbilical blood vessels of full-term newborn infants. Akush. i gin. no.2:54-57 '65.

(MIRA 18:10)

1. Kafedra akusherstva i ginekologii (zav. - prof. S.L.Kaylin)  
Novosibirskogo meditsinskogo instituta.

KYTMANOVA, G.D.

Study of group and Rh factors in maternal and fetal blood. Vop.  
okh.mat.i det. 7 no.9:56-60 S '62. (MIRA 15:12)

1. Iz kafedry akusherstva i ginekologii (zav. - prof. S.L.  
Keylin) Novosibirskogo meditsinskogo instituta.  
(RH FACTOR) (BLOOD GROUPS) (JAUNDICE)

USSR/Cultivated Plants - Fruits. Berries.

M

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur Biol., No 12, 1958, 53832

Author : Kyts, A.L., Shkarupa, Z.I.

Inst : Dagestan Agricultural Institute

Title : The Effect of Top Dressing with Mineral Fertilizers on the Grape Yield.

Orig Pub : On the Basis of experiments conducted in 1954 in Dagestan on Mutsal-aul Soykhov, application of mineral top dressing over the background of nitrogen fertilizer is recommended for obtaining high and consistent grape yields. -- I.N. Guseva

Card 1/1

L 41340-66 EWT(1)/EWT(m)/T/EWP(t)/ETI IJF(c) AT/JD  
 ACC NR: AP6018043 SOURCE CODE: UR/0185/66/011/006/0681/0682 72  
 B

AUTHOR: Kytsay, M. Ye.

ORG: Semiconductor Institute, AN URSR, Kiev (Instytut napivprobidnykiv AN URSR)

TITLE: Low-frequency-conductivity fluctuation in GaAs

SOURCE: Ukrayins'kyy fizychnyy zhurnal, v. 11, no. 6, 1966, 681-682

TOPIC TAGS: semiconductor conductivity, semiconductor research, gallium arsenide, *low frequency*

ABSTRACT: Fluctuation in 1-f conductivity has been studied in GaAs specimens with overall dimensions of 30 x 3.5 x 0.7 mm. The specimens, which were cut so that their working surfaces were perpendicular to the (111) direction, had the following characteristics at 300K: resistivity, 0.317 ohm/cm; carrier density,  $8.89 \times 10^{15} \text{cm}^{-3}$ ; carrier mobility, 1990  $\text{cm}^2/\text{v}\cdot\text{sec}$ ; resistivity at 77K, 10 ohm-cm. A typical spectrum of 1-f conductivity fluctuation at 3.2-mamp current is shown in Fig. 1. Evidently the 1-f conductivity fluctuation is mainly a surface phenomenon, since surface conditions considerably affect the level of fluctuation. Etching increases the carrier lifetime near the surface and also introduces noise as the

Card 1/2

L 41340-66

ACC NR: AP6018043

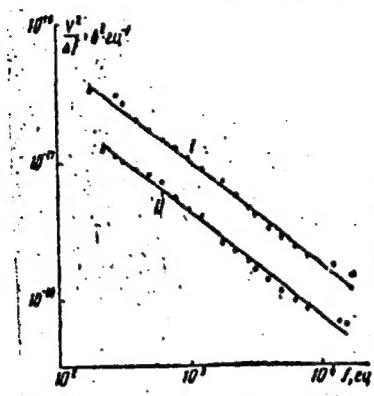


Fig. 1. Conductivity fluctuation in GaAs

I - Etched surface; II - polished surface.

result of reduction of surface recombination centers; this noise amplitude varies approximately inversely with fluctuation frequency. Orig. art. has: 1 figure. [WP]

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 11Feb66/ ORIG REF: 005/ OTH REF: 006/

Card 2/2 11b

KYTYR, Zdenek

Effect of roughness on pressure loss in longitudinal flow of  
medium through the bar bundle in a tube. Jaderna energie 9 no.  
8:265 Ag '63.

1. Statni vyzkumny ustav tepelne techniky, Praha.

KYUBAR, A.G.

Narrow-gauge track with reinforced concrete ties. Put' 1 put'khoz.  
8 no.8:17-18 '64. (MRA 17:9)

1. Zamestitel' nachal'nika Tallin-Vyaykeskoy uzkokoleynoy distantzii  
Pribaltiyskoy dorogi.



KYUBAR, A.G. (Tallin)

Action of the modern rolling stock on a narrow-gauge track. Put' i  
put.khoz. 6 no.3:16-17 Mr '62. (MIRA 15:3)  
(Estonia--Railroads, Narrow-gauge)

KYUBA?, A.G.

Business accounting in a narrow-gauge railroad division. Put' i put.  
khoz. 8 no.6:42 '64. (MIRA 17:9)

1. Zamestitel' nachal'nika Tallin-Vyaykenskoy distantzii, Pri-  
baltiyskoy dorogi.

VINNIK, M.I.; RYABOVA, R.S.; GRABOVSKAYA, Zh.Ye.; KOSLOV, Kh.; KYUBAR, I.

Kinetics and mechanism of reactions in concentrated strong acid media. Part 6. Zhur.fiz.khim. 37 no.1:94-99 Ja '63.

(MIRA 17:3)

1. Institut khimicheskoy fiziki AN SSSR.

KYUBAR, Kh. V., Cand Vet Sci -- (diss) "Comparative histological study of the oviduct in poultry." Tartu, 1957. 22 pp with graphs; 1 sheet of ill. (Min of Agriculture USSR, Estonian Agr Acad), 100 copies (KL, 2-58, 115)

-50-

Country : USSR  
 CATEGORY : Farm Animals. Poultry Q  
 ABS. JOUR. : RZBiol., No. 13, 1958, No. 59607  
 AUTHOR : Kyubar, Kh. V.  
 INST. : Estonian Agricultural Academy  
 TITLE : Permanent Topography of the Mucous Membrane  
 of the Oviduct of Laying Domestic Birds  
 ORIG. PUB. : Eesti Pollumaj. Akad. teaduslike toode kogumik, Sb. nauchn. tr. Est. s.-kh. akad.,  
 ABSTRACT : In the first quarter of the infundibulum of the oviduct (starting from the ovary), the folds of the mucous membrane (FMM) are straight and longitudinal in all domestic birds. In the last 3/4 of the infundibulum of the hen, duck and goose, the highest FMM (>150-300μ) are covered with secondary FMM folds which are considerably shorter. In the  
 \* 1957, 3, 236-240  
 CARD: 1/3

COUNTRY : USSR  
CATEGORY : Farm Animals. Poultry

Q

ABS. JOUR. : RZBiol., No. 13, 1958, No. 59607

AUTHOR :  
INST. :  
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : albuminous part of the oviduct, FMM are ar-  
cont'd. ranged spirally; they are several times  
higher and broader than in the infundibulum.  
The FMM are lower and thinner in the isthmus  
than in the albuminous part. In the uterine  
portion FMM are longitudinal and their edges  
are wavy; here, FMM are considerably thinner  
than in the albuminous part and isthmus.  
"Vagina" is also covered by longitudinal FMM,

CARD: 2/3

Q - 69

COUNTRY : USSR Q  
 CATEGORY : Farm Animals. Poultry  
 ABS. JOUR. : RZBiol., No. 13, 1958, No. 59606  
 AUTHOR : Kyubar, Kh.V.  
 INST. : Estonian Agricultural Academy  
 TITLE : The Glands of the Oviduct of Laying Domestic Birds  
 ORIG. PUB. : Eesti Pollumaj. Akad. teaduslike toode kogumik, Sb. nauchn. tr. Est. s.-kh. akad., \*  
 ABSTRACT : The oviducts of 5 hens, 5 ducks, 4 geese and 4 turkey hens were examined histologically. The glands of the albuminous part of the oviduct represent branched-off tubular glands in all domestic birds. Around the lumen of the gland of the hen and duck there are 5-7 glandular cells, of the goose 6-10, and of  
 \* 1957, 3, 241-248  
 CARD: 1/3

Q - 67

Country : USSR  
CATEGORY : Farm Animals. Poultry

ABST. JOUR. : RZBiol., No. 13, 1958, No. 59606

AUTHOR :  
INST. :  
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : the turkey hen 6-8. The size of the glands  
cont'd. of the albuminous part of the oviduct depends  
on the position of the egg being formed in a  
particular part of the oviduct, as well as  
on the stage of the period of laying. In a  
goose, at the end of the period of laying,  
the glandular tubules were more narrow than  
in the middle of this period. The diameter  
of the glandular tubules of the isthmus was  
larger than that of the albuminous part in

CARD: 2/3



COUNTRY : USSR  
CATEGORY : Farm Animals. Poultry

Q

ABS. JOUR. : RZBiol., No. 13, 1958, No. 59606

AUTHOR :  
INST. :  
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : all the birds studied. The diameter of glandular tubules of the uterine portion is approximately twice less than that of the albuminous part and of the isthmus.  
cont'd.

CARD: 3/3

Q - 68

KYUBERGER, I.

Self-service eating establishments in Dresden. Obshchestv.  
pit. no.6:56-57 Je '61. (MIRA 14:9)

1. Direktor Upravleniya obshchestvennogo pitaniya TSentral'nogo  
rayona Drezdena.  
(Dresden--Restaurants, lunchrooms, etc.)

KYUBLER, O.

Rational organization of the working area of designers and  
constructors. Biul.nauch.inform.; trud i zar.plata no.2:  
33-36 '59.

(MIRA 12:5)

(Design, Industrial)

(Office equipment and supplies)

REZNICHENKO, V.S.; KYUBLER, O.A.; BOLTUKHIN, A.K., dots.,  
retsensent; TONOV, P.M., inzh., red.

[Transparent drawing and design stencils and materials;  
album of drawings] Prosrachnye chertezhno-konstruktorskie  
trafarety i prinadlezhnosti; al'bom chertezhei. Moskva,  
Mashinostroenie, 1964. 130 p. (MIRA 17:8)

KYUBLER, O.A.

Problems in the organization and equipment of working areas for  
designers and engineers. Vych. i org.tekh. v stroi. i proekt.  
no.2:85-88 '64.

(MIRA 18:10)

1. Gosudarstvennyy institut tipovogo i eksperimental'nogo  
proyektirovaniya i tekhnicheskikh issledovaniy Gosstroya SSSR.

BULGARIA

KYUCHKOV, N. and KEVAROV, I., Chair of Military Field Traumatology of the Brain and Nervous System, Higher Institute of Military Medicine (Katedra po voenno-poleva travmatologiya na glavata i na nervnata sistema, VVMI), Director (rukovoditel), Prof G. Savov

"A Case of Medullar Cone Teratoma"

Sofia, Nevrologiya, Psikhatriya i Nevrokhirurgiya, Vol 5, No 3, 1966, pp 181-182.

Abstract [Authors' Russian and English summaries, modified]: The article describes a case of medullar cone teratoma. The most characteristic feature of the disease is a slow but progressive evolution, significant changes in the medullar cone without destruction, and presence of another malformation -- spina bifida. Five references, including 4 Bulgarian and 1 Russian. (Manuscript received, October 1964).

L 34504-66 ENT(1)/ENP(m) IJP(c) WW

ACC NR: AP602474B

SOURCE CODE: EU/0011/65/018/010/0935/0938

AUTHOR: Boyadzhiev, L.; Elenkov, D.; Kyuchoukov, G.

50  
B

ORG: Institute of General and Inorganic Chemistry, Bulgarian Academy of Sciences

TITLE: Liquid-liquid extraction in a turbulent flow

SOURCE: Bulgarska akademiya na naukite. Doklady, v. 18, no. 10, 1965, 935-938

TOPIC TAGS: liquid flow, turbulent flow, fluid diffusion, fluid dynamics

ABSTRACT:

In an earlier paper, the authors established (Compt. rend. Acad. bulg. Sci., 18, 1965, No 8, 755) an expression for the mass transfer coefficient of the continuous phase for the case of turbulent flow extraction whenever the droplets of the dispersed phase behave like solid spheres. However, in a number of cases the surface of the droplets circulates freely causing an increase in the transfer rate. Consequently, formulas are proposed for the other extreme case as well as interpolation expressions for the intermediate region. It is also known, however, that an extraction under turbulent conditions is quite frequently accompanied by a coalescence with a subsequent break-up of the drops. Although these cases are of great practical interest, no attempt at quantitative or even semi-quantitative interpretation of the transfer process has been made so far. The authors carried out experiments in straight pipes of varying lengths at

Cord 1/2

0915 0580

I. 34504-66

ACC NR: AP6024748

Re numbers of  $\sim 10^4$  for two-phase flows comprising a  $[\text{CCl}_4]_d \leftarrow J_2 \leftarrow [\text{H}_2\text{O}]_c$  model extraction system. An analysis of the experimental data shows that under the above mentioned experimental conditions the solute transfer mechanism is represented essentially by a continuous diffusion process. It definitely rules out the possibility that the coalescence-redispersion mechanism may cause the interphase renewal. This paper was presented by Academician D. Ivanov on 12 July 1965. Orig. art. has: 3 figures and 7 formulas. [Orig. art. in Eng.] [JPRS: 34,805]

SUB CODE: 20 / SUBM DATE: none / ORIG REF: 002 / SOV REF: 002  
OTH REF: 004

Card 2/2 m25



L 34504-66 EWT(1)/EWP(m) IJP(c) WW

ACC NR: AP6024748

SOURCE CODE: BU/0011/65/018/010/0935/0938

AUTHOR: Boyadzhiov, L.; Elenkov, D.; Kyuchoukov, G.

50  
B

ORG: Institute of General and Inorganic Chemistry, Bulgarian Academy of Sciences

TITLE: Liquid-liquid extraction in a turbulent flow

SOURCE: Bulgaraka akademiya na naukite. Doklady, v. 18, no. 10, 1965, 935-938

TOPIC TAGS: liquid flow, turbulent flow, fluid diffusion, fluid dynamics

ABSTRACT:

In an earlier paper, the authors established (Compt. rend. Acad. bulg. Sci., 18, 1965, No 8, 755) an expression for the mass transfer coefficient of the continuous phase for the case of turbulent flow extraction whenever the droplets of the dispersed phase behave like solid spheres. However, in a number of cases the surface of the droplets circulates freely causing an increase in the transfer rate. Consequently, formulas are proposed for the other extreme case as well as interpolation expressions for the intermediate region. It is also known, however, that an extraction under turbulent conditions is quite frequently accompanied by a coalescence with a subsequent break-up of the drops. Although these cases are of great practical interest, no attempt at quantitative or even semi-quantitative interpretation of the transfer process has been made so far. The authors carried out experiments in straight pipes of varying lengths at

Card 1/2

0915

2580

KYUCHUKOVA, M.

Bulgaria/Physics of the Atmosphere - Synoptic Meteorology and Climatology, M-3

Abst Journal: Referat Zhur - Fizika, No 12, 1956, 36151

Author: Kyuchukova, M., Lingova, St.

Institution: None

Title: On Typical and Stable Weather as a General Characteristic of the Climate

Original

Periodical: Khidrologiya i meteorologiya, 1955, No 2, 76-84; Bulgarian

Abstract: None

Card 1/1



KYUKHEL, O.

Effect of innervation on penetration of hyaluronidase into connective tissue and its retention by sodium salicylate in vivo. O. Engelbert, O. Kyukhel, and G. Polak (Charles Univ. Hosp., Prague). *Physiol. Bohemoslov.* 5, 70-7 (1956). In male rats denervation results in a decrease of penetration of hyaluronidase (I) into connective tissue, possibly as the result of alteration of the tissue. Since the enzyme source was bull testicle, the presence of other enzymes is not excluded. Na salicylate retards penetration of I into connective tissue with normal nerve system and after denervation, while the penetration of physiol. soln. is unaffected. G. M. K.

3

Kyukhel, O.  
VANECHNIK, Yu.; KYUKHEL', O.; VOQNOUT, S.; NEOLING, S.

Control of completeness of isolation of organs in situ using tagged atoms; so-called humoral isolation of the vascular system. Farm. i toks. 19 no.5:44-50 8-0 '56. (MIRA 10:3)

1. Kafedra farmakologii (zav. - dotsent Ye.Rashkova) pediatricheskogo fakul'teta Karlova universiteta v Prage, III klinika po vnutrennim zabolevaniyam (zav. - akademik Kharvat) meditsinskogo fakul'teta Karlova universiteta v Prage i Endokrinologicheskii institut v Prage (zav. - dotsent Shilink)

(PERFUSION,

radio-isotope labeled substances in control of completeness of isolation of perfused organs in situ (Rus))

(ISOTOPES,

same)

GRIBOV, E.B.; KYUKOV, Yu.G.

Calculation of a transistor phase-inverting cascade.

Elektrosviaz' 14 no.4:21-28 Ap '60. (MIRA 13:6)

(Transistor circuits)

RYULEVA, Ek.

SOURCE (in caps); Given Names

Country: Bulgaria

Academic Degrees: not indicated

Affiliation: High School 34

Source: Sofia, Biologiya i Khimiya, No 2, 1961, pp 31-36

Data: "Annual Review of the 8th Class (8th Grade) Material  
in Chemistry."

Kyul'ls, Ye. F.

USSR/Physics - Nuclear momenta

Card 1/1 Pub. 118 - 2/3

Authors : Kyul'ls, Ye. F.; Kunts, V. V.; and Khartman, V. G.

Title : Table of nuclear momenta

Periodical : Usp. fiz. nauk 55/4, 537-593, Apr 1955

Abstract : A table of nuclear momenta with the indication of a method and the precision of measurement is presented. The data are based on the data given in "Physical Abstracts" published prior to September 1954. In the reference list, all work on the determination of nuclear momenta, published following the I. E. Mack review, are mentioned. Codes for reading the tabulated data and the bibliographical (reference) list are explained. Four-hundred and sixty-five references.

Institution : .....

Submitted : .....



KYULOVSKI, P.

Large Capacity Power Transformers (for 110 Kilovolt), Produced by the  
"Elprom." Elektroenergiya (Electric Power), #7-8:35:Jul-Aug 55

AUTHORS: Kyul'ovskiy, Petko, Engineer, S/105/60/000/03/008/023  
Kukuchev, Khristo, Engineer B007/B008

TITLE: Determination of the Optimum Dimensions of a Transformer

PERIODICAL: Elektrichestvo, 1960, Nr 3, pp 43-48 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: It is the purpose of the paper under review to show a method for the determination of the optimum dimensions of a transformer which is more convenient for the practice. This method allows to obtain the given no-load current more easily. For determining the optimum transformer dimensions it was started here from the rated power, the losses due to short circuit and no-load, as well as from the short-circuit voltage. Core induction, current density, and no-load current are checked for the dimensions determined from the formulas. The final optimum dimensions are then determined by several consecutive checks. It is not necessary to alter the constants in the equations when checking the no-load current. It is sufficient to assume new dimensions which satisfy simultaneously the assumed no-load and short-circuit losses. With a given

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Determination of the Optimum Dimensions  
of a Transformer

S/105/60/000/03/008/023  
BC07/B008

quality of the electric steel, given losses and no-load current, the specific electromagnetic loads which are necessary for the computation are determined. The following was taken as a basis when deriving all formulas: 1) Transformers with  $m$ -phases and a number of cores equal to  $m$  are investigated. 2) The coils are concentric, have the same height and an equal number of windings, viz.  $w_1 = w_2 = w$  and  $U_1 = U_2 = U$  are assumed for the computation. 3) The weight and the price are only related to the active material. Formula (19) is derived first. It is an equation with 3 unknowns, the main dimensions of the transformer. Formulas (21) and (22) are then written down. These contain the same unknowns as formula (19). Formula (21) is the equation for the active component of the short-circuit voltage and formula (22) that for its reactive component. The width of the window  $F$  is determined from formula (23), only 2 unknowns remaining then in formula (19). These can be determined by assuming the value of one unknown and determining the other from formula (19). ✓

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Determination of the Optimum Dimensions  
of a Transformer

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B007/B008

Induction, no-load current, and current density are then checked. The lowest price of the active material for a given no-load current and admissible current density forms the criterion for the optimum dimensions. All the formulas given here can also be applied for three-phase and single-phase core-type transformers, as well as for single-phase shell-type transformers. The details to be considered here are indicated. The method given here is illustrated in the appendix by an example. There are 2 figures and 1 reference .

ASSOCIATION: Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut mashinostroyeniya i elektropromyshlennosti, Sofiya (Scientific Research Institute for Machine Building and the Electrical Industry, Sofia)

SUBMITTED: September 6, 1959

Card 3/3

DZHELIYEVA, Z.N.; KYUL'YAN, G.M.; TRUFANOV, A.V.

Disorders in folic acid metabolism in vitamin B<sub>12</sub> deficiency  
induced by antivitamin B<sub>12</sub>. Vop. med. khim. 10 no.4:386-393

Jl-Ag '64.

(MIRA 18:4)

1. Laboratoriya biokhimii Instituta eksperimental'noy patologii i  
terapii AMN SSSR, Sukhumi.

KYULLIK, E. [Kullik, E.]; KIRRET, O.

Quantitative analysis of a mixture of wool and polyester fiber  
by pyrolytic gas chromatography. Izv. AN Est. SSR. Ser. fiz.-  
mat. i tekhn. nauk 14, no.1:133-140 '65. (MIRA 18:11)

1. Institut khimii AN Estonskoy SSR.

E 08115-87 EWT(a)/EWT(1)/EWT(m)/EWP(1) WW/DJ  
 ACC NR: AT6032908 SOURCE CODE: UR/2807/65/000/231/0003/0012  
 AUTHOR: Kyul'm, E. G.; Yanes, Kh. I. 50  
 49  
 8+1  
 ORG: none  
 TITLE: Electromagnetic calculation of cylindrical pumps without a ferromagnetic core  
 SOURCE: Tallinn. Politekhnikheskiy institut. Trudy. Seriya A, no. 231, 1965.  
 Issledovaniye i proyektirovaniye elektromagnitnykh sredstv poremeshcheniya zhidkikh  
 metallov (Investigation and design of electromagnetic means for the transfer of liquid  
 metals); sbornik trudov, no. 3, 3-12  
 TOPIC TAGS: liquid metal pump, magnetic induction, electromagnetic field  
 ABSTRACT: Electromagnetic processes in the nonmagnetic gap of a cylindrical pump--  
 without a ferromagnetic core are described by a system of differential equations of the  
 electromagnetic field. Using a knowledge of the vector potential  $\vec{A}$  and assuming that  
 $\text{div } \vec{A} = 0$ , instead of this system of differential equations, we get the following  
 equation:  

$$\Delta \vec{A} = -\mu \vec{j} \quad (1)$$
 In the nonconducting zone of the nonmagnetic gap, the vector of the current density,  $\vec{j}$   
 is equal to zero, and  

$$\Delta \vec{A} = 0 \quad (2)$$
 UDC: 621.318.38  
 Card 1/3

L 00115-67

ACC NR: AT6032908

0

In the solution of these equations, the following assumptions are made: a) the length of the magneto along the z axis (see Fig. 1) is infinitely great, that is, the longitudinal boundary effect is not considered; b) the inside surface of the magneto is smooth; c) the winding of the magneto is assumed to be infinitely thin; d) the magnetic permeability of the electrotechnical steel  $\mu = \infty$ , and the magnetic permeability of the dielectric and conducting media  $\mu = \mu_0$ ; e) the wall material of the channel is nonconducting; f) the liquid metal in the channel moves at a constant velocity. On the above basis, subsequent sections of the article deal mathematically with the electromagnetic head, the total power of the nonmagnetic gap of a cylindrical pump, and the displacement of a cylindrical pump. Orig. art. has: 32 formulas and 4 figures.

Card 2/3



L 08115-67

ACC NR: AT6032908

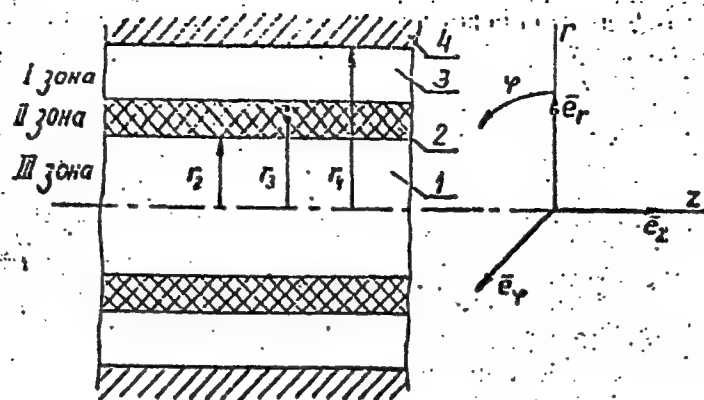


Fig. 1. Schematic section of a cylindrical pump without inner ferro-magnetic core. System of coordinate axes. 1—nonmagnetic gap; 2—liquid metal; 3—thermal insulation; 4—magneto.

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 006

Card 3/3 nst.

Kyul'ts, Y.E.F.

500-1-100

1473. TABLES OF NUCLEAR MOMENTS. 539.162.2  
 V.Y. Krut's and V.G. Garkman. E.F. Kyul'ts,  
 Uspekhi fiz. Nauk, Vol. 55, No. 4, 538-93 (1955). In Russian.  
 In compiling these tables the authors have based them-  
 selves mainly on work reviewed in Physics Abstracts up to  
 Sept., 1954. Tables consist of nuclear moments with indica-  
 tions of method of measurement and accuracy. Work on the  
 topic published after J.E. Mack's survey of 1950 (Abstr.  
 6685/1956) is also given with the exception of those cases where  
 the moments have been obtained by nuclear reactions and in  
 these cases there are indicated merely one or two papers con-  
 taining references to earlier work. 530+ references.  
 C.R.E. Manders

NW ②

PMV

KYUN, B.; SALATSKIY, V.I.; SIZOV, I.V.

[Study of the reaction  $C^{12}(t, p)C^{14}$ .] Issledovanie reaktsii  
 $C^{12}(t, p)C^{14}$ . Dubna, Ob'edinennyi in-t iadernykh issl., 1961.  
15 p. (MIRA 15:1)  
(Nuclear reactions) (Carbon)

43365  
S/056/62/043/005/016/058  
B102/B104

24.660

AUTHORS:

Kyun, B., Salatskiy, V. I., Sizov, I. V.

TITLE:

Investigation of the  $C^{12}(t,p)C^{14}$  reaction

PERIODICAL:

Zhurnal eksperimental'noy i teoreticheskoy fiziki, v. 43, no. 5(11), 1962, 1660-1664

TEXT: The differential and total cross sections of the reaction  $C^{12}(t,p)C^{14}$  and the proton angular distribution were measured in order to determine the reaction mechanism for  $E_t$  below the Coulomb barrier (cf. also Bull. Am. Phys. Soc. 4, 321, 1959; Proc. Phys. Soc. 76, 914, 1960; Phys. Rev. 125, 642, 1962). The target consisted of Al foil 3 mg/cm<sup>2</sup> thick on which a graphite layer 76 μg/cm<sup>2</sup> thick was deposited by vacuum evaporation. It was bombarded under 45° by a triton beam with  $0.32 \leq E_t \leq 1.18$  Mev obtained from an electrostatic accelerator. The proton angular distribution was measured with a vacuum chamber (Preprint OIYal P-621, 1960) and an OY-31 (PEU-31) photomultiplier, revolving around the target. A second Card 1/4.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/19/2000

S/056/62/043/005/016/058  
B102/B104

Investigation of the ...

scintillation counter with an  $\phi 34-C$  (FEU-S) photomultiplier, arranged under an angle of  $90^\circ$  to the triton beam, served as a monitor. The pulses from the revolving counter were fed to a multi-channel pulse-height analyzer. The angular distribution was determined between  $0$  and  $155^\circ$  with  $10^\circ$  intervals; the angular resolution was  $\pm 3.5^\circ$  and the statistical error was  $\pm 3\%$ . The  $E_t$ -dependence of the proton yield at  $90^\circ$  (lab. system) was measured via  $T^3(t,2n)He^4$  reaction. The absolute differential cross section  $\sigma$  at  $E_t = 850$  kev as measured with a methane-filled gas target gave a value of  $233 \pm 5$   $\mu b/sterad$ . The curve  $\sigma(E_t)$ , obtained for  $90^\circ$  l. s., cf. Fig. 2, has maxima at 850 at 1117 kev, the second of which here observed for the first time, is attributed to a resonance with the 15.74-Mev level of the compound nucleus  $N^{15}$ . This was observed both for differential and for total cross section curves at  $0$ ,  $40$ ,  $70$ , and  $150^\circ$ . The angular distributions  $\sigma(\theta)$  in the c. m. s. depend, in their shape and position, greatly on  $E_t$ . A small-angle minimum, observed for  $E_t = 372$  kev vanishes with increasing  $E_t$ , the maximum at

Card 2/4

8/056/62/043/005/016/058  
B102/B104

Investigation of the ...

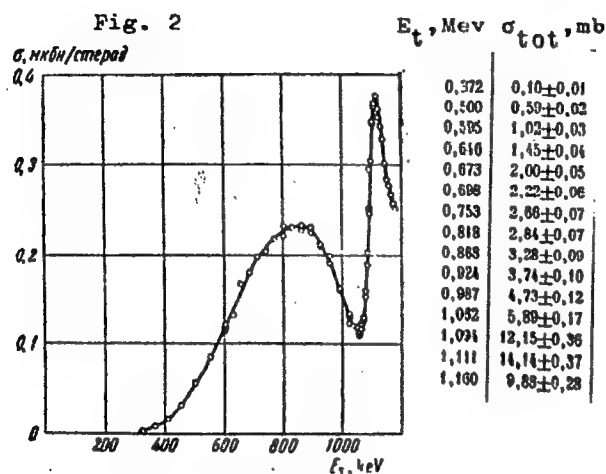
90-120° for  $E_t = 372$  kev shifts toward small angles and the second minimum shifts from great angles toward 90° so that for high  $E_t$  a distribution as shown in Fig 3. results. There are 3 figures and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Ob'yedinennyy institut yadernykh issledovaniy (Joint Institute of Nuclear Research)

SUBMITTED: June 30, 1962

Card 3/4

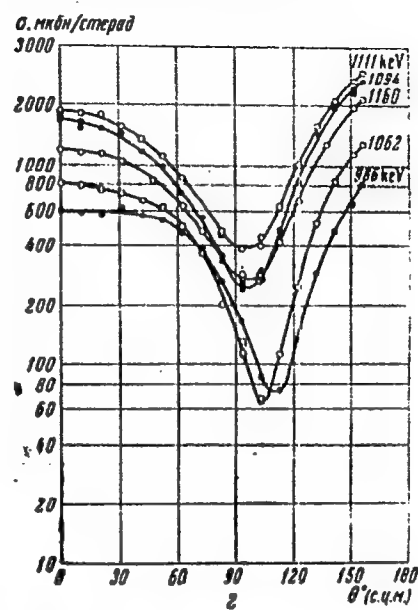
Investigation of the ...



Card 4/4

Fig. 3

S/056/62/043/005/016/058  
B102/R104



KYUN, B.; SALATSKIY, V.I.; SIZOV, I.V.

Study of the reaction  $C^{12}(t, p)C^{14}$ . Zhur. eksp. i teor.  
fiz. 43 no.5:1660-1664, N '62. (MIRA 15:12)

1. Ob'yedinennyi institut yadernykh issledovaniy.  
(Nuclear reactions)  
(Tritons (Tritium ions))



L 44156-66 EWT(1)/FCC GW/GD

ACC NR: AT6027212

SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/66/000/000/0028/0037

AUTHOR: Kazimirovskiy, E. S.; Kyun, G. I.

ORG: none

TITLE: On the nature of horizontal motions in the terrestrial ionosphere

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Sibirskoye otdeleniye. Sibirskiy institut zemnogo magnetizma, ionosfery i rasprostraneniya radiovoln. Issledovaniya po geomagnetizmu i aeronomii (Studies in geomagnetism and aeronomy). Moscow, Izd-vo Nauka, 1966, 28-37

TOPIC TAGS: *ionospheric density;* ~~electron concentration~~, ionosphere, ionospheric drift, ~~radio~~ wind, ~~communication~~, ~~plasma drift~~, ~~hydrodynamic model~~ *ionospheric inhomogeneity*

ABSTRACT: The spatial distribution of electron concentrations in the ionosphere is studied by measurements of drift homogeneities and movements of gases in the upper atmosphere. A network of stations was established in 1949 for measuring horizontal drifts of nonhomogeneous ionization. Investigations have shown that three types of motion exist in the ionosphere: ionospheric wind - a motion of neutral particles; plasma drifts - a motion of charged particles; and the motion of nonhomogeneous ionization. In an earlier paper the author found that the wind in the lower ionosphere varies from season to season. Variations of zonal and meridional components of wind velocity as a function of geographical latitude were studied. A regular zonal system of winds was found to exist in the lower ionosphere during solstices. The meridional component of normal

Card 1/2

L 44156-66

ACC NR: AP6027212

wind velocity in a belt from 55—60 latitude in both hemispheres moves toward equator in winter. The same component at latitudes above 60 lat. moves toward the poles; The regular circulation in the lower ionosphere, as determined by the author, agrees with direct measurements but disagrees with results from using hydrodynamic models. Drifts in the upper ionosphere form a system which depends upon the geomagnetic latitude and not upon the seasons. The zonal drift is directed to the west at mid-night at middle and high latitudes and to the east at low latitudes. Winds in the lower ionosphere, drifts in the upper ionosphere, and barometric pressure on the ground have analogous variations. Orig. art. has: 1 table, 6 figures, and 4 formulas. (EG)

SUB CODE: 04/ SUBM DATE: 25Dec65/ ORIG REF: 009/ OTH REF: 004

hs

Card 2/2

ACCESSION NR: AP4043259

S/0203/64/004/004/0793/0794

AUTHOR: Kazimirovskiy, E. S., Kyun, G. I.

TITLE: Geomagnetic control of the east-west drift in the F region of the ionosphere

SOURCE: Geomagnetizm i aeronomiya, v. 4, no. 4, 1964, 793-794

TOPIC TAGS: geomagnetism, ionosphere, ionospheric drift, ionospheric F layer, east west drift, Martyn theory

ABSTRACT: It was shown earlier (E.S. Kazimirovskiy, Geomagnetizm i aeronomiya, 1963, 3, No. 5, 902) that the character of the diurnal variations of the zonal (east-west) drift of ionization inhomogeneities in the F region of the ionosphere agrees qualitatively with the Martyn theory which closely relates the characteristics of the horizontal ionospheric drift with Sq variations of the geomagnetic field. As shown by Martyn, the velocity of the zonal drift U can be represented in the form

$$U = \frac{27 \sin \theta (1 - 3 \cos^2 \theta) \cos I}{(2\pi mc/e) / n \sin I} \text{ m/sec} \quad (1)$$

Card 1/4

ACCESSION NR: AP4043259

where  $\Theta$  is the geomagnetic colatitude;  $I$  is the magnetic inclination;  $m$ ,  $e$  are the mass and charge of the electron;  $f_{Ho}$  is the gyrofrequency; and  $t$  is longitude, read to the east of the midnight meridian. This expression was derived for magnetically quiet conditions in the middle latitudes. In the first-cited reference it was assumed that the quantitative discrepancies with theory are caused by the fact that the experimental data used in computing the averaged diurnal variations in drift velocity were not obtained exclusively for magnetically quiet days. In checking the correctness of this assumption the authors therefore used exclusively data for magnetically quiet days for a number of stations. The stations used are listed in a table; data were from WDC-B2. Curves of the diurnal variations  $U(t)$  are shown in Fig. 1 of the Enclosure. The mean hourly values were computed by the method of moving medians for a 3-hour interval, centered relative to a particular hour. It is shown that in this case  $U(t)$  differs essentially from the simple cosine curve described by formula (1). The curves are the result of superposing several harmonic oscillations. Allowance for only magnetically quiet conditions did not give a better approximation to theory; this makes it necessary to postulate that the discrepancies are caused by deeper factors, physical processes transpiring at the level of the ionosphere. Orig. art. has: 1 formula, 1 figure and 1 table.

Card

2/4

ACCESSION NR: AP4043259

ASSOCIATION: Institut zemnogo magnetizma, ionosfery i rasprostraneniya radiovoln, SO  
AN SSSR (Institute of Terrestrial Magnetism, the Ionosphere and Radio Wave Propagation,  
SO AN SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 20Nov63

ENCL: 01

SUB CODE: ES

NO REF SOV: 003

OTHER: 005

Card

3/4

ACCESSION NR: AP4043259

ENCLOSURE: 01

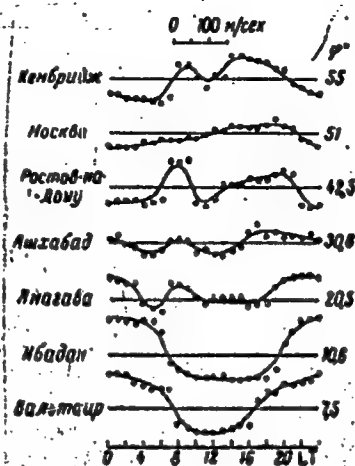


Fig. 1

4/4

Card

VOYEVODSKIY, Sergey Alekseyevich, inzh.; KHASKIN, Abram  
Mikhaylovich, inzh.; KRASNITS, Zyama Yakovlevich, inzh.;  
ALENICHEVA, Ye.A., inzh., retsenzent; ZHAVORONKOVA, N.N.,  
inzh., retsenzent; KYUN, S.A., kand. tekhn. nauk,  
retsenzent; PUCHKO, N.F., inzh., retsenzent; UMANOV, I.I.,  
inzh., retsenzent; LEUTA, V.I., inzh., retsenzent

[Course in mechanical drawing for correspondence technical  
schools] Kurs chereniia dlia zaochnykh tekhnikumov. Kiev,  
Tekhnika. Pt.2. 1965. 319 p. (MIRA 18:8)

ACC NR: AP6035702

(N)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/COO/019/OC 48/0048

INVENTORS: Azovtsev, A. A.; Bolkhovitinov, V. K.; Ivanova, V. A.; Kolpakova, G. A.; Kyun, Ye. V.; Savel'yev, Yu. F.; Drozdov, A. I.; Byunau, A. E.

ORG: none

TITLE: A device for automatically controlling the movement of ship models on deeply immersed underwater vanes. Class 21, No. 186547 [announced by Central Scientific Research Institute imeni Academician A. N. Krylov (Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut)]

SOURCE: Izobreteniya, promyshlennyye obraztsy, tovarnyye znaki, no. 19, 1966, 48

TOPIC TAGS: shipbuilding engineering, model test, simulation test facility, automatic control system

ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate presents a device for automatically controlling the movement of ship models on deeply immersed underwater vanes, with the use of a tow device and of a measuring arm. The design makes it possible to accomplish the programmed changes of the model, conforming to angles of trim difference, of heeling, and of yaw. It also makes it possible to measure the instantaneous values of all these angles and the magnitudes of the vertical displacement of the model. The lower end of the measuring arm is mounted on a Cardan ball joint. The upper end of the arm is set in a control housing which is the inner frame of a second Cardan joint.

Card 1/2

UDC: 621.501.72:629.12.014.5



ACC NR: AP6035702

The outer frame of this second Cardan joint is rigidly fastened to the frame of the tow device.

SUB CODE: 13, 14/ SUBM DATE: 06Aug64

Card 2/2

16  
4E2C  
Treatment of High Silica and One in Rotary Kiln. I  
found it and Alkalis, (1967, (5), 993-101). Rotary  
kilns are found to utilize low-grade ores more economically  
than where magnetic roasting of wet concentration are used,  
and more economically than in low-shaft furnaces in presence  
of free silica. The installation and operation are described.

SOV/133-59-3-8/32

AUTHORS: Kyuncher, V., Professor and Tung Yang, Engineer

TITLE: The Production of High-quality Steel by Mixing Converter and Electric Steels (Proizvodstvo vysokokachestvennoy stali smesheniyem konverternogo metalla i elektricstali)

PERIODICAL: Stal', 1959, Nr 3, pp 215 - 221 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The possibility of the production of high-quality structural steels 20Kh, 40Kh, 35KhM, 35SG, 60S2, 65G2, 30KhGSA, ShKh9, 40KhS, 20, 25, 35, 50, 45A, 50A, U7, U10 and others by mixing steels smelted in a basic electric furnace with a converter steel (basic or acid) was investigated. The experimental heats (81) were carried out in a 3-ton basic electric furnace and two 2-ton Bessemer converters (side-blown) or a 4-ton basic converter. The ratio between the electric and converter steel was varied: 1:0.4, 1:1, 1:1.45. The height from which the converter steel was poured into a ladle containing electric steel and slag was 5 m. The amount of slag 5-7% of the weight of steel; its composition was as follows:

Card1/5

SOV/133-59-3-8/32  
The Production of High-quality Steel by Mixing Converter and Electric Steels

| % of                        | CaO   | SiO <sub>2</sub> | Al <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub> | FeO | MgO             | CaF <sub>2</sub> |
|-----------------------------|-------|------------------|--------------------------------|-----|-----------------|------------------|
| conv. acid<br>+<br>electric | 50-60 | 10-20            | 2-8                            | 0.8 | not<br>analysed | 5-7              |
| conv.basic<br>+<br>electric | 40-50 | 8-19             | 4-6                            | 0.7 | 4-7             | not<br>analysed  |

Changes in the composition of metal and slag on pouring converter steel into electric steel - Table 1; changes in the content of sulphur in steel during the mixing process - Table 2; the dependence of the degree of desulphurisation on the initial content of sulphur in the converter steel - Figure 1; the relationship between the content of sulphur in the mixed steel on its content in the converter steel - Figure 2; the dependence of the coefficient of distribution of sulphur on slag basicity before mixing (Mn in metal 0.7 - 1.0% and FeO in slag about 1%) - Figure 3 and its dependence on the basicity

Card2/5

SOV/133-59-3-8/32

The Production of High-quality Steel by Mixing Converter and Electric Steels

of slag after mixing (Mn in metal 0.6-0.8%, FeO in slag 0.3-0.56%) - Figure 4; the influence of the FeO content of slag after mixing on the coefficient of sulphur distribution (slag basicity  $(CaO+MgO) : (SiO_2 + Al_2O_3) = 2.2 - 3.0$ ; metal temperature  $1500 - 1530^{\circ}C$ , manganese in the metal 0.60 - 0.78%) - Figure 5; the dependence of the coefficient of sulphur distribution on slag basicity  $CaO:(SiO_2 + CaF_2)$  and slag viscosity - Figures 6a and b respectively; the dependence of the degree of desulphurisation (a) and the coefficient of sulphur distribution (b) on the velocity of mixing (kg/sec) at a slag basicity 2.2 - 3.0 and FeO content 0.3-0.6% - Figure 7; changes in the nitrogen content in the mixed steel  $\Delta N\%$  during the mixing process - Figure 8; the dependence of the change in the content of nitrogen  $\Delta N\%$  during mixing on the ratio of electric to converter steel - Figure 9; the dependence of the change in the content of nitrogen  $\Delta N\%$  in the mixed steel on the nitrogen content of the converter steel - Figure 10; a comparison of mechanical properties of corresponding steels produced by mixing and the usual

Card3/5

SOV/133-59-3-8/32

The Production of High-quality Steel by Mixing Converter and Electric Steels

electric steels - Table 3; indices of macrostructure of some mixed steels - Table 4. On the basis of the results obtained, it is concluded that: 1) medium carbon and alloyed structural steel can be obtained by mixing of the electric and converter metal without decreasing the quality of the finished steel; 2) a decrease of 48% and more in the content of sulphur can be obtained during the mixing process. At the content of sulphur in the converter metal not exceeding 0.06%, the content of sulphur in the mixed steel is always below 0.015%; 3) optimum results are obtained at a slag basicity ( $\text{CaO}:\text{SiO}_2$ ) before mixing of about 3.6, FeO content not lower than 0.5% and a velocity of mixing 80 - 140 kg/sec (for the ladle used); 4) the nitrogen content in the mixed steel is always 0.002 - 0.005% (abs) lower than in the electric steel; 5) at a maximum ratio of electric steel to converter steel of 1:1.45, the cost of metal is 18.27% lower than that of a corresponding electric steel; 6) for mixing steels it is advantageous to use ladles of an oval profile.

Card4/5

SOV/133-59-3-8/32  
The Production of High-quality Steel by Mixing Converter and  
Electric Steels

There are 10 figures, 4 tables and 9 references, 7 of which  
are Soviet and 2 English.

ASSOCIATION: Tsentral'nyy n.i. institut chernoy metallurgii  
Kitayskoy Narodnoy Respubliki (Central Scientific  
Research Institute of Ferrous Metallurgy, Chinese People's  
Republic)

Card 5/5

L 13557-66 EWP(e)/EWT(m)/EWP(b) WH

ACC NR: AT6000498

SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/65/000/000/0299/0305

AUTHOR: Kyune, K.

ORG: none

TITLE: The function of mobile ions in glass

SOURCE: Vsesoyuznoye soveshchaniye po stekloobraznomu sostoyaniyu. 4th, Leningrad, 1964. Stekloobraznoye sostoyaniye (Vitreous state); trudy soveshchaniya, Leningrad, Izd-vo Nauka, 1965, 299-305

TOPIC TAGS: glass property, electromotive force, ion current, galvanic cell, METASTABLE STATE

ABSTRACT: Numerous effects related to the metastability of glasses are still only partially clarified. Among the basic immediate problems is the study of physical and chemical interactions of the various modifiers. Due to the mostly ionic ties between these modifiers and the oxygen, glass may be considered as a kind of electrolyte. To study effects related to the presence of mobile charged particles which can lead to conclusions concerning the fine structure of glass, the author carried out at the Institute for Applied Studies of Silicates of the German Academy of Sciences in Berlin (Institut prikladnogo issledovaniya silikatov Nemetskoj Akademii nauk) experiments representing a continuation of his earlier work (K. Kuhne, Silikattechnik, 7, 451, 1956; 12, 313, 369, 408, 1961). Galvanic circuits were studied

Cord 1/2



L 13557-66

ACC NR: AT6000498

by means of the setup shown in Fig. 1. The article 1) discusses the mechanism for

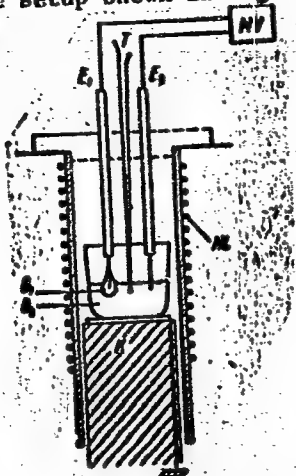


Fig. 1. The setup for the measurement of electrical potentials of galvanic circuits with melted silicates.  
G<sub>1</sub> - glass 1; G<sub>2</sub> - glass 2; T - thermocouple;  
MV - amplifier; K - ceramic base;  
E<sub>1</sub>, E<sub>2</sub> - platinum electrodes;  
HL - heater element.

the creation of potentials; 2) discusses the gas liberation at the cathode; 3) presents the value of the two-glass galvanic emf's as a function of the field strength of the additionally introduced ions at 700C, and as a function of the charges of the additionally introduced ions; and 4) shows the schematic distribution of ions at the boundary between two glasses in absence of electrochemical reactions. Orig. art. has: 6 figures.

SUB CODE: 07, 11 / SUBM DATE: 22May65 / ORIG REF: 003 / OTH REF: 002 / SOV REF: 001  
Cord 2/2

BELYAYEVA, M.I.; KYUNE, M.F.; NUZHINA A.M.; Prinimala uchastiye:  
RYAZANTSEVA, I.N., studentka IV kursa

Effect of bacterial <sup>3</sup> oxyribonuclease on Ehrlich ascitis tumor  
cells in in vitro experiments. Vopr. onk. 9 no.4:79-85 '63.  
(MIRA 17:9)

1. Kazanskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni Ul'yanova-Lenina.  
Adres avtorov: Kazan', ulitsa Lenina, 18, Gosudarstvennyy  
universitet.

KYUNER, N.Y., GLOVATSKII, G.A.

Engravings, Chinese

Exhibition of Chinese prints. Sov. etn. No. 1, 1952.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, August 1952 ~~1966~~, Uncl.

KYUNER, N.Y.

KYUNER, N.Y., DUBROVINA, Ye.T.

Ancient Korean porcelain in collections of the Museum of Anthropology and Ethnography. Sbor.Muz.ant.i etn. 15:332-356 '53.

(MLRA 7:4)

(Pottery, Korean)

BOGOVSKIY, P.A., kandidat meditsinskikh nauk; ~~BOGOVSKIY, P.A.~~ KYUNG, V.A., kandidat meditsinskikh nauk

Lesions of the palatine tonsils in children in various clinical forms of rheumatism. *Pediatrics* 39 no.2:34-38 Mar-Apr '56. (MLBA 9:8)

1. Iz Instituta eksperimental'noy i klinicheskoy meditsiny AN  
Katonskoy SSR (dir. P.A.Bogovskiy)  
(RHEUMATISM, in infant and child,  
tonsils in (Rus))  
(TONSILS, in various diseases,  
rheum. in child. (Rus))

KYUNG, V.A. (Tallinn)

Dust of kukersite shale as a cause of occupational pneumoconiosis.  
Gig.truda i prof.zab. 3 no.1:44-50 Ja-F '59. (MIRA 12:2)

1. Institut eksperimental'noy klinicheskoy meditsiny AN Estonskoy  
SSR..

(OIL SHALE)

(LUNGS--DUST DISEASES)

✓ KYUNG, V. A., Doc MED SCI, "PNEUMOCONIOSIS CAUSED BY DUST<sup>the</sup>  
OF ~~MUKERSIT~~<sup>2</sup> ~~SHALE~~<sup>fuel</sup> SHALE." TALLIN, 1960. (ACAD  
MED SCI USSR). (KL, 2-61, 216).

-236-

KYUNNAP, E. Yu.

KYUNNAP, E. Yu. : "Automatic regulation of shale combustion in the fireboxes of steam boilers". Leningrad, 1955. Central Boiler and Turbine Inst imeni I. I. Polzunov. (Dissertations for the Degree of Candidate of Technical Sciences)

SO: Knizhnaya letopis', No. 52, 24 December, 1955, Moscow.



SOV/112-58-1-223

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Elektrotehnika, 1958, Nr 1, p 30 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Kyunnap, E. Yu.

TITLE: Automatic Regulation of Shale Combustion in a Boiling Layer  
(Avtomaticheskoye regulirovaniye gorennya slantsa v kipyashchem sloye)

PERIODICAL: Izv. AN EstSSR, ser. tekhn. i fiz.-matem. n., 1956, Vol 5,  
Nr 4, pp 324-338

ABSTRACT: Investigations are described that were conducted at a 130,000 kilocalories/h experimental installation with the purpose of developing an equation of dynamics for combustion process involving fine-grained shale boiling layer. A regulation scheme was selected that involved a 2-pulse fuel controller, a 3-pulse primary-air controller, and a primary-to-secondary air ratio controller. At the experimental installation, the water temperature fluctuations were  $\pm 1^{\circ}\text{C}$  or less at constant load, and  $\pm 7-8^{\circ}\text{C}$  during transients.

Ya. V. R.

AVAILABLE: . Library of Congress

Card 1/1

1. Boilers--Performance    2. Fuels--Control systems    3. Control  
systems--Automation

*Kyunap, E. Yu.*

AUTHOR: Künnap, E., (Kyunap, E. Yu.)

23-4-4/18

TITLE: Automatic Regulation of Oil Shale Burning on Mechanical Grates (Avtomaticheskoye regulirovaniye goreniya slantsa na mekhanicheskikh reshetkakh)

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii Nauk Estonskoy SSR, Seriya Tekhnicheskikh i Fiziko-Matematicheskikh Nauk, 1957, # 4, pp 333-343 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: When deriving equations for a boiler working on pulverized, gaseous or mazut fuel, it is usually assumed that the combustion of the fuel occurs instantaneously upon its input into the furnace, and that the heat is transmitted to the water or steam at once. At a layer-wise combustion of fuel the inertia quality of the furnace should be taken into account. To the conventional boiler-load equations, are added equations expressing the changes in the rate of fuel combustion (or heat amount), depending on the changes in the quantity of fuel, and primary and secondary air. The time constant of the object is determined on the basis of experimental data by applying the method of least squares.

Card 1/3

At present, the automatic regulation of combustion in boilers is effected by an indirect method, i.e., the ratio

23-4-4/18

Automatic Regulation of Oil Shale Burning on Mechanical Grates

of fuel to air is regulated by the combustion process; the fuel quantity is usually regulated by the boiler load, while the quantity of air is regulated either by fuel consumption (according to the position of its controlling device) or by steam consumption, in both cases with various additional impulses.

As the Soviet industry began the manufacture of regulators with magnetic oxygenometers, it is possible to control the combustion directly by the quality of the process itself, i.e., by the amount of free oxygen in waste gases.

The present paper investigated the dynamic qualities of three ways of automatic regulation of the oil shale combustion on mechanical grates. Two of these ways include an indirect regulation of the fuel-to-air ratio, and the third represents a direct regulation depending on the amount of free oxygen in waste gases. The calculations show that the latter way has the best dynamic characteristics in addition to the best economic ones. The technical project of automatic regulation for boiler #6, of the power station GRES-4 of the Estonenergo Trust has been prepared according to this direct control method.

Card 2/3

The article contains 1 graph, 2 diagrams and 4 Russian

23-4-4/18

. Automatic Regulation of Oil Shale Burning on Mechanical Grates

references.

ASSOCIATION: Academy of Sciences of the Estonian SSR,  
Power Engineering Institute

SUBMITTED: 18 April 1957

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 3/3

KYUNNAP, E. [Künnap, E.]

Continuous capacitive transducer with multi disc rotating shafts.  
Izv. AN Est. SSR. Ser. fiz.-mat. i tekh. nauk 13 no.3:228-233 '64.  
(MIRA 17:11)

1. Academy of Sciences of the Estonian SSR, Institute of Cybernetics.

AUTHOR: Kynns, S.A.

SOV/110-58-10-21/24

TITLE: An All-Union Conference on improving the quality of electrical products delivered to tropical countries. (Vsesoyuznoye soveshchaniye po povysheniyu kachestva elektrotekhnicheskikh izdeliy, postavlyayemykh v strany s tropicheskim klimatom.)

PERIODICAL: Vestnik Elektromyshlennosti, 1958, No.10. pp. 76-77 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The Scientific Research Institute of the electrical industry, together with the Kharkov division of the Power Engineers Scientific Technical Society organised an All-Union Conference on improving the quality of electrical products delivered to tropical regions. The Conference attracted 320 representatives of factories, research institutes, councils of national economy, the State Planning Commission of Union Republics and other organisations. Engineer V.A. Bayev informed the conference about proposals on the tropicalisation of electrical equipment that were developed in the Budapest conference of 1957. The report is summarised. Engineer V.A. Listov reported upon the effectiveness of Soviet anti-corrosion and anti-friction lubricants. Engineer Kh.V. Kavos described the results of tests on electrical instruments under natural and artificial tropical climatic conditions, and methods of tropical testing. The Conference made a number of recommendations, which are summarised. Particular attention is given to the kinds of metals to be used for various parts.

Card 1/2

SOV/110-58-10-21/24

An All-Union Conference on improving the quality of electrical products delivered to tropical countries.

Temporary corrosion-preventives and lubricants are recommended by grade name. It was considered desirable to publish a journal on corrosion, paint, galvanic platings, packing and conservation. The work of the conference is being published by the Scientific Research Institute of the electrical industry.

1. Electrical equipment--Quality control
2. Electrical equipment--Tropical regions
3. Electrical equipment--Climatic factors
4. Metals--Corrosion prevention

Card 2/2

SOV/110-59-6-22/24

**AUTHORS:** Kyuns, S.A., Engineer and Rodionov, Yu.I., Engineer

**TITLE:** An All-Union Conference on Electrical Equipment for Drilling Oil and Gas Wells (Vsesoyuznoye soveshchaniye po elektrooborudovaniyu dlya bureniya neftyanykh i gazovykh skvazhin)

**PERIODICAL:** Vestnik elektropromyshlennosti, 1959, Nr 6, pp 74-78 (USSR)

**ABSTRACT:** An All-Union Conference on electrical equipment for drilling oil and gas wells, organised by GOSPLAN USSR, the State Scientific Technical Committee of the Council of Ministers of the Azerbaydzhan SSR and the TsBTI of the Scientific Research Institute of the Electro-Technical Industry, was held in Baku. The conference was attended by representatives of Councils of National Economy, Oil Field Managements, manufacturers of drilling equipment and associated electrical equipment, scientific research institutes and design offices. The conference considered the operation and design of electrical drilling equipment for oil wells. The report of Candidate of Technical Sciences L.I. Shturman stated the requirements of the oil industry for electrical drilling equipment. This is a general review of

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An All-Union Conference on Electrical Equipment for Drilling Oil  
and Gas Wells

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requirements. Engineer T.Z.Portnoy described the recent progress of the electrical manufacturers and design offices in respect of electrical drilling equipment. Engineer V.N.Yevzlin reported on the present development work of electrical manufacturers for the oil industry in the Baku Electrical Engineering Works and gave future prospects. Professor A.A.Efendi-Zade described recent scientific research work on automatic drillings. Engineer F.M.Akhundov enumerated a number of scientific investigations that it is proposed to make in the next seven years. Engineer B.Z.Dobrushin described several new types of electric drill. Engineer Yu.P.Nikulin described operating experience with electric drills on the oilfields of Bashkiria. Engineer Yu.A.Safarov recounted operating experience with electrical drills in the oilfields of Azerbaydzhan and the development of a new method of using an electric drill in oil-well pipings. Engineer F.N.Fomenko gave technical data of a newly-developed

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type of electric drill. Engineer N.K.Arkhangel'skiy described the prospective development of electric drilling and reviewed the problems of the electrical industry in this direction. K.N.Kuli-Zade gave a detailed description of the procedure of standardising electric power consumption in drilling. Engineer M.G.Eskin gave a report on semi-automatic electrical machines for feeding the bit for new drilling installations. Engineer Yu.S.Kengerlinskiy described the results of an investigation of systems of automatic feed with rotor drilling. Engineer A.G.Yefanov spoke on the application of grid-controlled mercury-arc rectifiers for supply to drilling equipment. Engineer V.G.Rogachev described the use of high-voltage drive for winches and pumps. A number of reports were read on automatic feeding of the bit in the well, on complex automation of drilling rigs and on increasing the reliability of electric drilling equipment. There were 20 participants in the discussion. Although the method

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of electric drilling was considered to be very promising, particularly for very deep wells, the method is still not being as widely used as it should be. Production of electric drills is not yet adequate. Great interest was shown in the contribution by A.G.Ogarkov and V.P.Vlaskin, drillers from the Grozny field, about their use of squirrel-cage induction motors in drilling. In its decisions the conference noted the need to improve the coordination of research and experimental design work to create new types of automatic equipment and electrical drilling equipment. A number of recommendations were made to improve and extend the production of the latter. A symposium of the reports will soon be published by the Central Bureau of Technical Information of the electrical industry.

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KYUNS, S.A., inzh.; RODIONOV, Yu.I., inzh.

Meeting on the use of overall automation and new electric  
drive systems for increasing the productivity of metallurgical  
plants. Vest. elektroprom. 31 no.8:77-79 Ag '60. (MIRA 15:5)  
(Metallurgical plants--Congresses)  
(Automatic control) ~~--->~~ (Electric driving)

KYUNHSEH, A., Dotsent

First Conference of the Physiotherapists of Form Province.  
Vop. kur., fizioter. i lech. fiz. kul't. 29 no. 2:191 15-16 '64  
(MIRA 18:1)

KYUNTSEL', A. A.

Docent

"Iontophoresis with Antisclerosin in the Therapy and Prophylaxis of  
Hypertonic Disease," Klin. Med., 26, No.3, 1948

Molotov Med. Inst.

KYUNTSEL', A.A.

Inhalation therapy with ionized air. Vest. otorinolar. 12 no. 2:  
72 Mr-Ap '50. (GIML 19:2)

1. Of the Physiotherapeutic Division of the First Clinical  
Hospital of Molotov Medical Institute.

KYUNTSEL', A.A.

Fluorescent method for the hygienic inspection of food products.  
Vop.pit. 15 no.5:93 S-0 '56. (MLRA 9:11)

1. Iz kafedry shkol'noy gigiyeny Molotovskogo meditsinskogo instituta.  
(FOOD---ADULTERATION AND INSPECTION)  
(FLUORESCENCE)



KYUNTSEL', A.A.; PISHCHAL'NIKOVA, A.I.

Hygienic evaluation of children's books. Gig. i san. 21 no.11:80-81  
N '56. (MIRA 10:2)

1. Is kafedry shkol'noy gigiyeny Molotovskogo meditsinskogo  
instituta;

(HYGIENE

of children's books, evaluation of paper & print)

(BOOKS

for child., hygienic evaluation of paper & printing from)

KYUNTSEL', A.A.

PISHCHAL'NIKOVA, A.I.; KYUNTSEL', A.A.

Protection of schoolchildren's sight in Molotov. Gig. i san. 21  
no.11:96 N '56. (MLRA 10:2)

(MOLOTOV--SCHOOL HYGIENE) (SIGHT)

VEDERNIKOV, I.P.; KYUNTSEL', A.A.

The hygiene of children's toys. *Pediatrila* 39 no.5:80-81 8-0 '56.  
(MLR# 10:1)

1. Iz kafedry shkol'noy gigiyeny Molotovskogo meditsinskogo  
instituta.  
(TOYS)

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec 17 Vol 5/6 Public Health June 59

1786. USE OF FLUORESCENT LIGHT IN THE EXAMINATION OF FOODSTUFFS  
(Russian text) - Kyuntsel A. A. - VOPR. PIT. 1956, 15/5 (93)

The changes in colour, shade and intensity of the fluorescence of the food materials exposed to UV rays, as observed by passage through filters (nickel oxide in glass) reflect the slightest changes in the structure of the substance (deterioration due to unsuitable storage conditions, adulteration of the flour, etc.). Irradiation is effected by a mercury-quartz lamp.

(S)

KYUNTSEL', A.A.

Landscape gardening around kindergartens. Gig. i san. 24 no.9:83  
S '59. (MIRA 13:1)

1. Iz kafedry gigiyeny detey i podrostkov Permskogo meditsinskogo  
instituta.

(KINDERGARTENS)

KYUETSEL', A.A.

Universal height gauge with attached scoliosometer. G1g. i san. 24  
no.9:83-84 S '59. (MIRA 13:1)

1. Iz kafedry gigiyeny detey i podrostkov Permskogo meditsinskogo  
instituta.

(PHYSIOLOGICAL APPARATUS)

KYUNTSEL', A.A., IVANOV, M.I.; MATVEYEVA, M.M

Influence of phytoncides of plants on the bacterial flora in the  
air. Gig.i san. 26 no.12:88-89 D '61. (MIRA 15:9)

1. Iz kafedry gigiyeny detey i podrostkov Permskogo meditsinskogo  
instituta.

(PHYTONCIDES)

KYUNTSEL', A.A.; VDOVICHENKO, Ye.Ya., POPOV, P.A.

R.B.Shneerova; obituary. Vop.kur., fizioter.i lech.fiz.kul't. 27  
no.2:190 Mr-Apr '62. (MIRA 15:11)  
(SHNEEROVA, RAISA BORISOVNA, 1888-1961)



GRECHISHKIN, V.S.; KYUNTSEL', I.A.

Relative intensities of nuclear quadrupole resonance lines  
of  $Sb^{121}$  in antimony trichloride. Zhur. eksp. i teor. fiz.  
43 no.5:1712-1713 N '62. (MIRA 15:12)

1. Permskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.  
(Nuclear magnetic resonance and relaxation)  
(Antimony chloride)

36963

S/141/62/005/001/009/024  
E039/E135

24.7500

AUTHORS: Grechishkin, V.S., and Kyuntsel', I.A.

TITLE: Line form distortions of the nuclear quadrupole resonance caused by apparatus factors

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy, Radiofizika, v.5, no.1, 1962, 95-103

TEXT: The investigation of the shape of nuclear quadrupole resonance lines is of interest in the study of the structure and dynamics of the crystal lattice. Calculations on the influence of apparatus factors on reproduced shapes of lines are therefore of practical value. In this paper is examined the question of the optimum conditions for recording derived absorption signals. Calculations are also made on the influence of the time constant of the phase detector on recording different derivatives. The behaviour of the coefficients of the first three harmonics in a nuclear quadrupole resonance signal is calculated both for the Gaussian and Lorentzian form of lines. The results of these calculations are given graphically. It is shown that, in both

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Line form distortions of the ...

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E039/E135

the Gaussian and Lorentzian cases, at the frequency modulation with a 40% correction, it is essential to record the third derivative of the signal. This results in an improved signal-to-noise ratio. It is of interest to note that in the case of  $p - C_6H_4Cl_2$  for the transition from the  $\alpha$  to the  $\beta$  modification at  $47.8^\circ C$  there is a gradual change in the form of the absorption line from a Lorentzian form to one intermediate between Lorentzian and Gaussian. The circuit diagram of the spectrometer is illustrated and briefly described. The experimental results closely follow the theoretical predictions. It is also shown that the time constant of the phase detector influences the position of the centre line of the recorded signals of different derivatives.

There are 7 figures and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Permskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet  
(Perm State University)

SUBMITTED: May 22, 1961

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24,7900

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S/056/62/043/005/024/058  
B102/B104

AUTHORS: Grechishkin, V. S., Kyuntsel', I. A.

TITLE: Relative intensities of nuclear quadrupole resonance lines of  $\text{Sb}^{121}$  in antimony trichloride

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal eksperimental'noy i teoreticheskoy fiziki, v. 43, no. 5(11), 1962, 1712 - 1713.

TEXT: The nuclear quadrupole resonances of  $\text{Sb}^{121}$  in  $\text{SbCl}_3$  crystals are calculated for the transitions between the levels 1 ( $m = \pm 1/2$ ), 2 ( $m = \pm 3/2$ ) and 3 ( $m = \pm 5/2$ ):  $\nu(\pm 1/2 \rightarrow \pm 3/2)$ ,  $\nu(\pm 3/2 \rightarrow \pm 5/2)$ , and  $\nu(\pm 1/2 \rightarrow \pm 5/2)$ . The latter is a "forbidden" one (Z. Phys. 130, 385, 1951). Each of the states is twofold degenerate.  $eQq_{zz} = 376.902 \text{ Mc}$  for  $\text{Sb}^{121}$  in  $\text{SbCl}_3$ ,  $Q$  being the nuclear quadrupole moment and  $q_{zz}$  the tensor component of the electric field gradient of the lattice. For polycrystalline  $\text{SbCl}_3$  the probability ratio of the three transitions is  $w_{1,2}^2 : w_{2,3}^2 : w_{1,3}^2 = 1 : 0.59 : 0.0058$ . At Card 1/2